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## Broke The Air Record

London, Sept. 28.  
The test pilot Geoffrey de Havilland, who perished when his DH108 jet aircraft blew up high above the Thames estuary on Friday night, smashed the world's speed record of 616 m.p.h. in previous flights in the same plane and was planning to travel even faster.

This news was disclosed by the De Havilland aircraft company tonight, making a fitting but tragic epitaph for one of Britain's ace test pilots whose death, in the words of Mr. John Wilmot, the Minister of Supply, was a national loss.

De Havilland's flight on Friday was to be the last before an official attack on the record over the high speed course in Sussex.

There will be no further attempt this year because, as the Number One prototype of the DH108 was not technically suitable for the bid, De Havilland was flying Number Two.

During today's search extended from Kent to Sussex when the Air Ministry sent aircraft to patrol a wide area of desolate country after a former RAF man reported that he saw something resembling a parachute floating down near Lewes, Sussex, shortly before the time that the jet machine exploded.—Reuter

### "Supersonic Wall"

London, Sept. 29.  
Aeronautical experts here speculate that Geoffrey de Havilland may have crashed his super-streamlined experimental jet plane on Friday night against a "supersonic wall" while flying at the speed of sound—presumably the greatest possible speed attainable in the current stage of aviation development.

The plane (witnesses said) exploded in the air over the Thames Estuary while De Havilland, Britain's No. 1 test pilot, was giving it a final check up before attempting a new speed record.

The "supersonic wall" is a barrier of air resulting from the fact that air and sound, with the same natural wave length, have a same speed—about 770 miles per hour at sea level.

At the speed of sound, the air in front of a plane would have no chance to move and consequently (according to the theoretical analysis) might form a wall against which a plane would smash itself to bits. De Havilland's plane crashed in fragments which were strewn over a half mile stretch of the Thames Estuary.—Associated Press.

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## Catastrophic Shortage Of Electricity

Vienna, Sept. 29.  
The Austrian Government has appointed a special fuel directorate to deal with the catastrophic shortage of electricity and other fuels, it was announced here today.

Emergency measures to prevent the complete stoppage of Austrian industry are: The standstill of Vienna tramways for seven hours every day; the cutting off of industrial current for a day in a week; and the prohibition of the use of electricity for heat.

A rainless summer has reduced the flow of rivers producing hydroelectric power. With the shortage of coal, imports, has brought the country's electricity output down to less than two thirds of its normal level.

# TURKEY ON THE ALERT

## "Something Abnormal Might Happen"

## Australian Election Results

Melbourne, Sept. 28.  
The first Australian general election results made it certain that the Labour Government, headed by Prime Minister Joseph Chifley, would again be returned to power.

The first overall picture of the state of the parties gave the Labour Party an assurance of 37 seats out of 75 in the House of Representatives while the control of the Senate by Labour was also certain.

The opposition parties had secured only 22 seats in the lower house and at this stage, it seemed likely that most of the doubtful remainder would also go to Labour.

With four Cabinet Ministers assured of return—Mr. A. Calwell, (Immigration), Mr. J. J. Dedman (Post-war Reconstruction), Mr. A. S. Darkeford (Air) and Mr. E. J. Holloway (Labour)—and with a Senate lead in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, the Labour Party could look forward to another term of office for three years.—Reuter

## Eisenhower On Soviet Relations

Frankfurt, Sept. 29.  
General Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday disclosed at a press conference that the United States Army of occupation in Germany will be cut nearly in half by next summer.

"By July 1 of next year, the strength of our forces here will be about 117,000 in the ground forces and about 38,000 in the air forces," he said.

He emphasized that this reduction from the present force of about 300,000 was according to plans "devised months ago" and said that no major changes in plans had been made since their inception.

Asked for comment about what a reporter described as the "present tense situation with Russia," General Eisenhower answered: "Naturally you would not expect me to talk about that, but I don't even admit your premise."

"All other military relations with all other Allied nationalities have been reported as friendly," he said.

**A Revolution**  
Although refusing to answer any political questions because "the army does not set policies but only carries them out," the Chief of Staff talked about a variety of subjects ranging from the mission of the individual American soldier in Germany to the atomic bomb.

Asked if the American army is changing its soldier-training plans to adapt it to the atomic bomb, the General said: "No one is ready to give a concrete opinion on what the bomb will mean in relation to numbers, organization and equipment of armies."

"The atom bomb can scarcely be classed as a weapon," General Eisenhower observed grimly. "It is a revolution. No one yet knows the answer."

"I believe the outlawing of the atomic bomb would mean the outlawing of war—which no one supports more fervently than I," he said.

General Eisenhower spiked rumours that he may become Ambassador to Great Britain, declaring emphatically that "there is no possibility of my being connected with any political office."—Associated Press.

He stated that the deficit could largely be made up if the American occupation authorities would grant Austria a half share in the production of the River Danube plant on the frontier between Austria and Germany.

## Ready For War In Five Minutes

Istanbul, Sept. 29.  
An extremely well-informed source said yesterday that "symptoms indicate that something abnormal might happen" and that Turkey's military was on the alert.

The observation was made shortly after Moscow radio disclosed that Russia had renewed her demands for joint defence of the Straits and a treaty of Black Sea powers to control the Dardanelles.

This source, close to the Government, said that much pessimism had developed in the last few days and that there was a "growing suspicion" in Turkish circles that something is going to occur.

"At any rate," he continued, "Turkey is ready for any emergency and the military is extremely alert. If attacked, Turkey is ready to enter a war in five minutes and is determined to defend her rights."

The Soviet radio said that Russia's second note to Turkey was delivered on Sept. 21, but the broadcast was the first indication here of its existence and no official reaction was available immediately.

### Soviet Warning

Russia, reiterating demands for revision of the Montreux Convention, warned Turkey

### Same Demands

The new demarche, which repeated the Turkish note of Aug. 22, reiterated demands made on Aug. 7 for Turkey to adhere to the decision of the Potsdam conference for her to join Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in steps toward a revision of the 1923 nine-power pact governing the Straits.

The demarche also reiterated the Soviet view expressed then that any new agreement must be limited to Black Sea powers and that defence of the Straits must be shared by Turkey with Russia.

Commenting on the point of view expressed by the recent Turkish note declining any Russian interference, a Foreign Ministry attaché in Moscow said "The Soviet Government maintains the opinion that only by joint methods can Turkey and the Soviet Union secure the freedom of merchant navigation and also security of the Straits. Refusal by Turkey of joint defence of the Straits with the Soviet Union deprives us of the policy of guarantee by the security of the region."

### British View

In London's Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had not received a copy of the new Soviet note to Turkey but voiced disagreement with reported versions of the communication.

One version of the Soviet request, it was understood, stated the Russian view that the Turks are not justified in following the Montreux Convention because it was superseded by the three-power decisions at Potsdam.

"That is not our recollection of the Potsdam Agreement which called for discussions—a very different thing," the spokesman declared.

The British view, he said, is that discussions would be preliminary to negotiations.—Associated Press.

Reuter quotes the Russian note as saying:—"In as much as one can judge from the Turkish note on Aug. 24, the Turkish Government does not object to the discussion of the first three points of the Soviet proposal:

"1. The Straits must always remain open for the passage of merchant ships of all countries.

"2. The Straits must always remain open for the passage of warships of the Black Sea powers.

"3. Passage through the Straits of warships of non-Black Sea powers would not be permitted except for special cases."—Reuter.

Karens add that people were told by all who came to the airport that they were not to be disturbed.

## Egypt Rejects British Plan?

Alexandria, Sept. 28.  
Ismael Sidky Pasha, the Prime Minister, today handed Egypt's reply to the latest British proposals for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty to Lord Stansgate, the head of the British treaty revision delegation, and Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, the British Ambassador.

Well informed quarters in Cairo believe that the reply amounts to a rejection, rather than the proposed joint defence council, is the stumbling block. Though negotiations will be broken off temporarily, this does not mean a complete rupture and there is still a hope of ultimate agreement.—Reuter.

The proposed Anglo-Egyptian Defence Council and the future of the Sudan.

British circles think the Sudan, rather than the evacuation of troops or the proposed joint defence council, is the stumbling block. Though negotiations will be broken off temporarily, this does not mean a complete rupture and there is still a hope of ultimate agreement.—Reuter.

Batavia, Sept. 29.  
Lord Kilgore, British Special Commissioner for Southeast Asia, had an hour's talk today with Dr. Sun Sjahrir, Indonesian Prime Minister, who arrived in Batavia on Friday from the Indonesian headquarters at Jogjakarta.—Reuter.

## Not All Marriages Are Made In Heaven

(By Willa Martin)

New York, Sept. 29.  
Not all marriages between American servicemen and British women were made in heaven. Some of them already have cracked up. The chief cause, says Eileen Patterson of the English Speaking Union, is that many American soldiers married too young to realize what responsibilities they were incurring.

Miss Patterson, director of the 25-year-old Union, had the chance to know intimately hundreds of British girls who come to the United States as wives.

As a whole she thinks the international newly weds are doing very well considering housing shortages and other post-war problems.

The best available estimates of the number of wives who have gone home is about five per cent.

Others discovered their husbands told tall tales about the home environment and disillusioned, they give up and go home.

### In-Laws

In-law trouble is cropping up too. One English girl told Miss Patterson her parents in law would not permit her husband and herself to go anywhere without them. So far these youngsters have made the best of a difficult situation.

The English Speaking Union, which begins where Red Cross assistance leaves off, is setting up its headquarters office for overseas wives. Here girls drop in any time of the day to have a talk read or study cooking.

Miss Lillian McGraw, director of the International Institute, an outgrowth of the YWCA, met most of the 2,800 British wives in New York City. She is confident most of the girls come here determined to make a go of the marriages.

They have such a sense of loyalty to their husbands. They do not complain of problems until they can no longer carry them.

### TIMELY?

Athens, Sept. 29.  
The Soviet Embassy Secretary, who was to have represented his country at yesterday's ceremonies in honour of the return of King George of the Hellenes, called at the Royal Palace today to apologize for his absence.

The Yugoslav Charge D'Affaires has written to excuse himself for his absence. Both have sickness as the reason for their non-attendance.—Reuter.

## U.S. Ship Sinking Off Luzon

Manila, Sept. 29.  
The Panamanian-registry freighter "Rider Hanify," is sinking slowly in the China Sea off the tip of Northern Luzon but the crew is remaining aboard in an effort to save the vessel and bring it to port.

The United States Navy's Philippine Sea Frontier Operations Office announced today that it had picked up the small freighter's "SOS" signals and sent out rescue planes. Captain Roy Owens and his wife and crew, however, decided to stay aboard.

Captain Owens told the pilot of the rescue seaplane that the ship was taking water and the pumps would not work but he believed that he had a 10-hour margin to make repairs.

Naval escorts are standing by to aid the stricken ship. The freighter sailed from San Pedro, California, on July 6, arrived in Manila on September 3 and left for Hong Kong on September 26.

### Missing MTBs

The U.S. Navy reported also that it had found no trace of the missing torpedo-bomb conveyer en route to Hong Kong seven days ago with seven persons aboard.—Associated Press.

## Potsdam A Singular Failure

(By Wes. Gallagher)

Berlin, Sept. 29.  
To followers of German affairs here it has become apparent that events are proving the Potsdam conference a singular failure as an international meeting to solve the German problem. The Potsdam "agreement" has created more problems than it was designed to solve.

Four Power Government in Germany, as represented by the Allied Control Council, has come to a virtual standstill because of "diplomatic blunders" made in and in relation to the Potsdam conference.

The French stand against a centralized Germany has blocked the creation of any kind of political or economic unity foreseen at Potsdam.

The divergent Russian and American views on reparations have blocked the establishment of a "level of industry" designed at Potsdam to remove Germany's war potential.

A combination of both these has stymied the import-export programme designed to make Germany pay its way.

The Four Power Allied Control Council has succeeded in carrying out the destruction of Germany's armed forces as envisioned at Potsdam, has made good progress in demilitarization and has restored order, but beyond these narrow confines, it cannot go much further without new directives from the four Governments which can only be formed at a Foreign Ministers meeting.

### Different Angles

Interpretation of the Potsdam agreement sent the various Governments off on lines of thought at such different angles that they soon progressed to points which were irreconcilable by the Control Council.

The Russians have now largely halted factory transfers to Russia and are working their "in their zone with German labourers," taking the finished products, mostly consumer goods, to the Soviet Union for reparations.

This action has destroyed the "level of industry" agreement since it is impossible to keep all factories working in Germany and at the same time reduce Germany's production and war potential.

### Still Confident

The Russians maintain that Potsdam put no bar on this form of reparations, the American stand is that it did. Both sides agree on one point, that the wording of Potsdam on reparations is "cloudy and unclear."

In the meantime, to enforce its view, the United States has halted delivery of factories to the Russians marked for reparations until the question is reaffirmed and settled.

Despite the halting of the four power machinery in Germany, the men who deal with one another on the negotiating boards are still confident that the machinery will work and that it is possible to negotiate and compromise with the Russians.—Associated Press.

## Frau Goering Mobbed

Nuernberg, Sept. 28.  
Frau Emmy Goering and her 8-year-old daughter were mobbed today by children after leaving the court-house where they had had their last meeting with Hermann Goering, the former Luftwaffe chief, before his fate is announced by the Nuernberg tribunal.

Frau Goering and her daughter took refuge in a doorway and then knocked, and the occupants allowed them to pass through the house to a bombed site at the back.

Mother and daughter then clambered over piles of masonry and rubble to the main street where they boarded a taxi which took them to their lodgings.

Ten accused Nazi leaders wives spent the morning seeing their husbands.

## HICSWA IN JUG AGAIN

Tokyo, Sept. 29.  
The 10-day hunt for Private Joseph E. Hicswa has ended with the apprehension of the twice-escaped murderer in downtown Yokohama, the 8th Army Provost Marshal announced today.

Hicswa, whose death sentence for the murder of two Japanese was commuted to 30 years by President Truman, escaped from the 801st Station Hospital in Tokyo on September 17.

He was stopped by an officer yesterday morning in the 8th Army Headquarters Company area in Yokohama and was ordered to the orderly room because he had neither a pass nor "dogtag."

He fled and jumped aboard a trolley. He rode two blocks and then continued on foot into the heart of Yokohama where CID agents tracked him down in another military area.

Hicswa said he obtained Army clothing from Japanese in trade for his hospital garments. He was accompanied by his second escape by Private Elmer M. Broome, 28-year old minor offender whose prison term was almost finished.—Associated Press.

## Another Sex Slaying

Tokyo, Sept. 29.  
Police pinned another sex slaying on Yoshio Kodaira, running up to eight the total of young women he has killed.

Kodaira, 42-year-old ex-convict who frequently laid new victims alongside the decomposed bodies and skeletons of his previous prey, has confessed to six of eight lust-murders which police say he committed.

The newest victim was the young wife of an office clerk. Meanwhile, in Adachi Ward, Tokyo, a jealous ex-husband, seeking reconciliation with his ex-wife, stabbed her brother to death and seriously wounded her when he realized that new accord was impossible.

The immediate cause of his homicidal rage was his former wife's refusal to lend him an umbrella when he was on his way home through the rain alone after his reconciliation attempt.

His ex-wife divorced him two weeks ago after a year's marriage because of his intense jealousy. She paid him 2,000 yen as a parting fee.—Associated Press.

### THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over China and Japan. A depression is moving eastward across Manchuria. Pressure has fallen over Indo-China.

Today's forecast:—Moderate winds from an easterly quarter. Weather continuing rather changeable with some scattered showers.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum 84.5, minimum 74.5, rainfall 0.2 inch. Wind from the east at 10 m.p.h.















# EUROPEAN BLOCs CLASH AGAIN

## Dispute Over Rectification Of Greek Frontier

### Belgrade Threat Not To Sign

Paris, Sept. 28.

An immediate attempt to block discussion on the Greek claim for "strategic adjustments" of the Graco-Bulgarian frontier was made when the claim came up before the military committee of the Paris Conference tonight.

The claim had been referred to the military committee by the Bulgarian Political and Territorial committee for reports on its strategic merits.

The issue was the cause of a major clash in the Political committee between Western and Eastern countries. When General Mosser, chairman of the military committee called on the Greek delegate tonight to speak in support of his amendment, several of the delegates of the Eastern countries immediately asked for the floor on points of order.

Poland was followed by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. All three maintained that this was purely a political matter not within the competence of the military committee and urged that it be sent back without further discussion to the Political committee.

#### Possible War

In a long discussion which followed, Admiral S. Manola of Yugoslavia accused Britain of trying to force the committee to discuss something which was outside its competence, and the Soviet delegate, General Nicolas Slavov, declared: "We are not here to discuss the questions of possible war between Greece and Bulgaria."

Colonel Laos, in a technical statement on the Greek demands said there were a number of weaknesses in the present defence line for Greece.

The defensive positions Greece sought to acquire could not deprive Bulgaria of suitable positions for her own defence. The demands were the minimum compatible with Greece's security. Without these positions no effective defence of the Greek frontier was possible. The frontier should be drawn between 15 to 20 kilometres beyond the defensive positions.

#### British View

Brigadier Arthur Dove of Britain said there was some substance in the Greek claim from a purely military point of view.

Lt-General J. D. Calder of the United States proposed the following reply be forwarded to

the Political committee: "The military committee considers any increase or decrease of territory would probably improve or weaken the possibilities for local defence but strategic security includes political economic and ethnic questions which are not within the scope of this committee."

General Slavov (Soviet) backed the American proposal saying that General Calder had changed the whole colour of the debate and put it on proper lines. The proposal was adopted by 15 votes to two with four abstentions.

In the Italian Economic committee Dr. Milan Bartea of Yugoslavia made a formal protest on behalf of his government following the defeat by eleven votes to seven of a Yugoslav amendment aimed at securing the transfer of German assets in Italy to certain of the Allies.

#### Big Four Line

The Yugoslav Government, he said, had instructed the delegation to declare that it was the committee's duty "to see that the nations who were the victims of aggression should not be denied the right to claim certain rights to German assets in Italy."

The committee then adopted by 13 votes to 2 an American amendment directing Italy to facilitate such transfer of German capital as might be demanded by the powers occupying Germany who were entitled to them.

Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Abyssinia abstained from voting.

The Italian Political and Territorial Committee approved the Big Four line as the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The five members of the "Slav bloc" voted against it, but Russia, abiding by the principles of the previous Big Four decision, was one of the 12 countries which supported

### PEACE SAYS TRUMAN

West Point, Sept. 28. President Harry Truman, here for a football game, yesterday told cadets at West Point Military Academy that "we believe we are going to have permanent peace."

The President said "that peace is 'what we are working for' and assured the military cadets that the country needed their leadership even in peace.—Associated Press.

There were three abstentions.

#### Slavs Won't Withdraw

The committee also endorsed the proposed frontier between Italy and the free territory of Trieste, which provides for a "free" corridor between Trieste and the Italian port of Moncalone.

After the voting, Mr. Kardelj, the chief Yugoslav delegate at the conference, made a statement which he asked to be recorded in the minutes saying that all Yugoslavia's efforts at reaching unanimity had failed.

He added: "The Yugoslav delegation wishes to state clearly on behalf of its Government that it will not sign the peace treaty with Italy if this treaty contains a decision made here today and that Yugoslavia will not withdraw troops stationed in Western Istria."

The extreme western Istria becomes part of the free territory under the draft treaty and Mr. Kardelj's threat amounts to a Yugoslav refusal to withdraw her troops from that territory.

#### Czech Claim

The Hungarian sub-committee approved by four votes with one abstention (Australia) a report submitted by their rapporteur, Mr. P. Costello (New Zealand) regarding the bridgehead which Czechoslovakia is claiming opposite Bratislava.

This report recommends the cession to Czechoslovakia of the northern half of the territory originally claimed and of three villages out of five in the territory.

The Australian and Canadian delegates insisted that the sub-committee's report should include a clause that a decision had been reached "regarding the controversial question according to the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

They also insisted on a better balanced presentation of both the Czech and the Hungarian points of view.

The sub-committee then proceeded to evolve accurate demarcations on the map of the territory to be ceded.—Reuter.

## Appeal For A Big Three Meet

Chicago, Sept. 29.

Two former United States Cabinet members yesterday urged a meeting between President Truman, Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain and Generalissimo Stalin of Russia to "counsel about peace" and "bring an end to the bitterness and terrifying war talk that fills the atmosphere."

Both Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, and Henry Morgenthau, former Secretary of the Treasury, spoke at a meeting here.

Morgenthau urged a Big Three meeting saying that the sooner it was held "the sooner we can bring an end to the bitterness, recrimination and terrible war talk that fills the atmosphere."

He declared that "America must stop pouring thousands of millions of peacetime dollars into the bottomless pit of war preparations."

#### War Talk

"To bring this to an end," he added, "we have got to stop all the war talk, war thinking and war planning that is going on in Washington today in high places."

He said Congress "must make sure the atom bomb is never used again, that it is banished from the arsenals of the nations for all time. Once the bomb has been securely and permanently outlawed I am confident that our major difficulties with Russia will rapidly disappear."

Morgenthau pointed out that the American budget "calls for military expenditures of more than \$13,000,000,000 out of a total budget of \$41,000,000,000. "This expenditure of \$13,000,000,000 is not in payment for the last war; it is preparation for another war."

## G.I.'s Doing A Bad Job

St. Louis, Sept. 28.

The morals and attitudes of replacement troops in the Orient are lowering American prestige and endangering the nation's diplomatic programme for peace, Dr. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Baptist Church, said on his return from a 22-000 miles tour of the Orient.

"Young American servicemen are landing in the Philippines, China and Japan feeling that they are on a vacation with pay. They do not have the combat veterans' respect for our Oriental Allies and by their conduct are damaging the reputations of all Americans in these countries," he declared here today.

He said the Japanese appear to be the actual conquerors in the Orient because they are making faster progress in restoring their country and providing food than the Chinese or Filipinos.

He said General Douglas MacArthur was the main reason for this development because he looked upon his problems as being theological and spiritual ones as well as diplomatic.—Associated Press.

## George Sanders Up Against Women

Hollywood, Sept. 29.

George Sanders' vacation plans have been thwarted by feminine opposition.

Sanders had been trying vainly to get reservations to fly to England as soon as he finishes "Bel Ami." He heard that actor Arthur Treacher had cancelled his trip, so he had Treacher arrange with the travel agent to transfer his plane seat to George.

But the agent's mother heard about the proposed switch. She made her son promise to cancel Sanders' reservation. It seems she had heard Sanders' caustic remarks about women.

"No son of mine," she declared, "is ever going to do anything for a man who says things like that about women."

The "weaker" sex, eh?—Associated Press.

#### NO MORE

Hamburg, Sept. 28. Thuringia, the province in the Russian zone of Germany, is to stop the influx of refugees. This had been arranged with the Control Administration authorities in Berlin. Thuringia "must" however take in the last "wave" of 20,000 refugees. With a "pre-war" population estimated at 1,500,000 Thuringia has already absorbed 850,000 refugees.—Reuter.

## Bomb Test On City?

Washington, Sept. 28.

Major-General William Kepner said it would be profitable to try out the effects of the atomic bomb against typical city structures in any future tests of the weapon.

The General made the comment at a news conference in which his appointment as commanding general of the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces was announced. He was formerly deputy commander of the atomic bomb task force.

He stated he was not advocating a special test on a model city, but merely believed that the experiment, if included in a new and broader test, would be profitable.

Asked about Stalin's statement that the bomb could not be decisive in war, General Kepner replied that the bomb is "the most potent weapon ever developed."

"The amount of destruction depends on where it is dropped, whether it is a thickly populated area, I think he (Stalin) also said something about it being used in a war of nerves. Well, I think the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki can answer that better than anyone else," he concluded.—Associated Press.

#### GRUESOME TASK

Warsaw, Sept. 28.

Polish workers are sifting tons of human ashes of scores of people shot by the Germans in the gardens of the former Army Officers' school in Aleja Suchocka during the 1944 insurrection.

Those occupied with this gruesome task say there is little hope of identifying the victims but are hopeful that rings, identification discs or other identifying marks might be found to establish the identity of some of those killed.—Associated Press.

## India Delegate's Long Talk With Molotov

Paris, Sept. 28.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League in London, who is now in Paris as head of the special mission for the Indian interim government, had a two-hour interview with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, this morning, but refused to make any comment on leaving the Russian Embassy at 1.30 p.m.

## V.D. Checked In Malaya

Singapore, Sept. 29.

The incidence of venereal disease among British Service personnel in Singapore is now lower than before the war.

Medical Department figures show that the disease has been reduced considerably in the past few months, owing to successful treatment with penicillin and willingness of women to report for treatment. Social Welfare workers and the military and civil police have co-operated in this. The military police, after tracing women known to be suffering from the disease, hand them over to social workers who invite the girls to present themselves for free treatment.

"Former patients bring in their friends, and it is clear that we are gaining their confidence," said a social welfare worker.—Reuter.

### CAIRO CABINET RESIGNS

Alexandria, Sept. 28.

The Egyptian Cabinet resigned today. The Premier, Ismail Sidki Pasha, called a meeting of his ministers at his home tonight.—Reuter.

## Danube To Stay Closed

New York, Sept. 29.

Russia served notice on the United States last night that military measures in the Danubian area are of primary importance, implying that the Soviet has no immediate intention of opening the Danube River to free navigation between the Russian and the American occupation zones.

The Soviet declaration was made at the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting, as the United States gained support for a proposed international conference on the subject.

Charging that the United States proposal was a counter-measure to Yugoslav and Czech demands for the return of vessels held by the Americans, Soviet representative Feonov said that the United States was attempting to avoid Security Council consideration of these claims.—Associated Press.

## Just Another Stunt?

Providence, R.I. Sept. 29.

Captain Edward Jones, former Lieutenant-Colonel with the United States Army ground and air service in China, said in an interview that it was impossible that any American airmen are living as slaves of aboriginal Lolo tribes in the mountainous western China.

A former executive officer with the Division of Military Intelligence charged with retrieving American airmen forced down in China, Jones said that cut of several hundred crash landings of American planes in China during the war, only three planes were lost track of and none of these was near Lolo territory.—Associated Press.

### SOVIET ENVOY WITHDRAWN

Teheran, Sept. 28.

The Soviet Ambassador in Persia, Ivan V. Adchikov, is to leave Teheran shortly, according to diplomatic quarters, for what is described as "leave" in Russia, but he is not expected to return. His successor, it is reported, will be the Chief of the Middle Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, M. Shirov, who arrived in Persia on Thursday.—Reuter.

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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore & Penang 4 p.m. 2nd Oct.
"HUPEH"	Shanghai, Tientsin & Tientsin 4 p.m. 4th Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Singapore & Java 4 p.m. 7th Oct.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEH"	Swatow 1st Oct.
"FENGCHEN"	Singapore 3rd Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Shanghai, Keelung & Amoy 3rd Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Java & Singapore 4th Oct.

## CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSIAN"	Sails 11 a.m. 1st Oct.
	Arrives 2:30 p.m. 3rd Oct.
	Sails 4 a.m. 5th Oct.
	Arrives 3:30 p.m. 7th Oct.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## U. K. SERVICE

Sailing	For
"PROMETHEUS"	11th Oct. Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
Arriving	From
"SAMOA"	2nd Sept. U.K. via Straits
"SAMAFRIC"	Mid. Oct. do
"ANTIOCHUS"	Mid. Oct. do
NEW YORK SERVICE	From
"GLAUCUS"	3rd week Oct. New York

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Arriving	From
"VOCHOW"	Mid. Oct. Australia

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.  
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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S. S. "Halyang"

Sailing for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow  
on or about 10th October

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S.S. "BENLOMOND"	3rd Oct.
LOADING	
S.S. "BENALDER"	Loading for London 1st half of Oct.
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	" " 2nd half of Oct.
S.S. "BENCROACHAN"	" " 2nd half of Oct.

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U.K. Trade Mission's  
Departure For China

London, Sept. 28.

A goodwill letter from Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, will be carried by the United Kingdom Trade Mission to China, which leaves Northolt aerodrome on Monday morning in two Royal Air Force Transport Command aircraft on a 10,000 mile journey to China.

The letter will be in the care of Mr. E. G. B. Blaker of the Board of Trade, who is the Secretary of the Mission.

Led by Sir Leslie Boyce and comprising nine members and a secretariat of three, the Mission will study the possibilities of increasing trade between Britain and China.

Mr. Blaker, principal private secretary to Sir Stafford Cripps, told Reuters today: "We expect to be in China from two and a half to three months."

"We want to explore what the Chinese want from us and to discuss with them how we can supply it. We also want to find out what we can buy from the Chinese."

## No Luxuries

"We have in mind such things as eggs, vegetable oils, bristles, antimony and perhaps silk."

"In the position this country is in at the moment, we are not out to buy luxury goods but we will cover the whole field outside luxury goods."

"Our purpose is to find out conditions for trade in China and to see if we can lay some sound basis for expanding trade between the two countries over a considerable period of years."

## Flying Office

Two attractive women secretaries of the Board of Trade will accompany the Mission.

They are Mrs. Elizabeth K. Lowndes and Miss Isabella Morrison. Both have flown before and are looking forward to travelling thousands of miles by air in the U.K.

They are taking their own portable typewriters with them on which they will work in one of the aircraft which has been fitted with an office, containing desks and filing cabinets. Both women are taking three months' supply of cosmetics and clothes. The two aircraft will fly to China making night stops at Malta, Habbaniyah (Iraq), Karachi, Calcutta and Singapore.—Reuters.

Company Law  
Bill

London, Sept. 27.

It is understood that a bill implementing the recommendations of the Cohen Committee is likely to be presented to Parliament before Christmas. This committee was established by the Government to inquire into British company law.

Owing to pressure of Parliamentary work, it had not been expected to bring the bill in until 1948. It is not expected that the bill will cause a great deal of controversy since it appears to be an agreed measure.

The recommendations of the Cohen Committee included: Disclosure of share ownership and nominee holdings; transfer of shares; publication of accounts; penalties for false information and control over the naming of companies, where the name is calculated to mislead the public.—Reuters.

BEN LINE  
STEAMERS LTD.

S.S. "BENCROACHAN"

having arrived from U.K. via Ports consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 4th October, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke on 2nd October, 1946 at 10 a.m.

To comply with General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have in attendance a Revenue Officer when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-Signed within ten days of the ship's arrival or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY &amp; CO. (CHINA), LTD.

York Building

Manchuria  
Boom Area

Shanghai, Sept. 29.

That Manchuria held great potentialities industrially and agriculturally was one of the outstanding impressions gained by Bishop Paul Yunlin, in a recent tour of the Northeast.

"One can never imagine the magnitude of China's industrial potentialities until one visits the Northeast," he said.

Despite the enormous losses sustained by the Soviet removal of heavy industrial equipment and subsequent extensive destruction by Communist troops, the Bishop declared, "what installations were left were still better than those in other parts of China."

The Bishop was enthusiastic over the productivity of the land's farms, declaring that many districts were blessed with bumper crops. The Sungari river area, with its extensively soybean crop, rightfully deserved the name of the "nation's granary," he added.—Reuters.

Indo-China Rubber  
Yield Forecast

(By Harris Jackson)

Saigon, Sept. 29.

Indo-China during 1947 probably will produce 30,000 tons of rubber, about 37 per cent of her annual prewar output.

This 30,000 ton estimate is made by authoritative trade sources here on the basis of the labour supply now on the plantations. More will be produced, these sources say, if native labour returns to its prewar habit of migrating from Tonkin, in the north, to Cochinchina and Cambodia plantation areas in the south.

That immigration, in turn, depends upon the status of political and military relations between France and the Annamite Republic of Viet Nam, of which Tonkin is the stronghold.

The plantations themselves, totalling more than 300,000 acres, suffered no damage during the war but the Annamites in subsequent operations against the French destroyed an estimated 10 per cent of the trees. Indochina's annual prewar rubber production was about 80,000 tons. A stock pile of 170,000 tons was on hand when the Japanese surrendered. Of this, 26,000 tons were burned by the Annamites, who felt revenue from its sale would be used by the French to buy arms for use against them.

Post-war shipments by June 30 had totalled 30,000 tons to France and 46,000 tons to the U.S.A.—Associated Press.

SHORTAGE OF  
NEWSPRINT

New York, Sept. 29. The present problem of newsprint, which has risen 118 per cent in price since the rock bottom of \$34 a ton in 1933, is influencing newspapers in many areas to increase circulation rates, the publishers' reports indicate.

The records show that more than 40 newspapers have announced rate increases since July 1.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY SILVER  
& GOLD

Bombay, Sept. 28. Rupees Annas  
Silver, Ready 170 10  
Silver, Forward 165 02  
Gold Delivery 98 08  
Gold Forward 92 12  
Sovereigns 60 00  
Each

—Reuters.

GOA SENTENCES  
NATIONALIST

Bombay, Sept. 28. Purnahottam Kakodkar, an Indian Nationalist, has been sentenced to five years transportation by a Portuguese court-martial held in Goa, said a report received here from Portuguese India today.

This is the second Indian Nationalist to be sentenced with two months.

Each in August the former of the Goa Government, Purnahottam Kakodkar, was sentenced to two months.

Holdings To Be  
Liquidated

Washington, Sept. 28.

French industrialists and financial experts are contemplating the liquidation of \$25,000,000 worth of their holdings in the United States to raise dollars for essential imports.

The plan has been voluntarily advanced by private interests, but it will be co-ordinated with the Government's plans for securing the necessary credits to carry out a five-year reconstruction plan. The French Finance Minister, M. Robert Schumann, who arrived in Washington yesterday for the world bank meeting is expected to discuss the matter with American and French officials.

French assets in the United States total considerably more than \$25,000,000.—Reuters.

BANKS TOLD BE  
CAUTIOUS

Washington, Sept. 29.

A third caution from Government authorities within ten days against bank financing of speculative buyers at a time of high prices, came from the United States Controller of Currency.

"It is only necessary to recall 1919-1922 to realize the dangers—not only to banks but to the entire business community—of loans made to enable borrowers to pile up excessive inventories in the hope of realizing speculative profits late in the inflationary phase of the post-war cycle," Associated Press.

THE IMMEDIATE  
PROBLEM

Chicago, Sept. 29.

W. Randolph Burgess, New York banker, told the American Bankers' Association convention, that "an immediate economic problem is whether we can avoid a boom and a bust."

"We are not for it just as we were after World War I. The most important medicine for our inflation disease is to give enterprise a chance to produce without being impeded by labour strife, mistakes in controls and other handicaps," Associated Press.

Malayan  
Rubber  
Forecast

New York, Sept. 29.

The United States Rubber Company will produce about 6,000,000 pounds of rubber during the fourth quarter of 1946 on its Malayan plantations, at present being rehabilitated at a cost of \$3,000,000, Herbert E. Smith, the company's president said.

Production on the company's Sumatra plantations is at present impossible and as a result of unsettled conditions in Indonesia, survey parties have not yet been permitted to visit the properties.

Rehabilitation of the Malayan plantations, recovered from the Japanese, will be 60 per cent completed in 1947 and finished in 1948, Smith predicted.

Production this year is in the form of smoked sheet with costs high and equipment improvised.

When facilities have been restored the plantations will produce latex preserved for shipment and concentrated for more economical handling and use.—Associated Press.

BIG MARKET FOR  
RABBIT SKINS

Sydney, Sept. 29.

Rabbit skin exports which increased in value since 1939 from \$1,398,000 to \$20,560,000, are now the sixth most valuable product in the overseas market, Government statistics show.

The United States, which uses the skins for felt hat manufacture, is the largest buyer followed by Canada and the United Kingdom. Smaller sheep farmers are finding rabbits more profitable than sheep.—Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 29. The Tanners council of American said the critical shortage of leather will be aggravated further unless the Government eliminates the importation of cattle and calf skins.—Associated Press.

Alexandria, Sept. 28. Gold per fine ounce 168 Piastres.—Reuters.

Report On  
Southern Russia

(By Rembert Russ, who has just returned to Moscow from a tour of Southern Russia with other foreign correspondents.)

Kiev, Sept. 28.

An industrial and labour shortage has affected the reconstruction programme for Russia's Ukrainian war damaged factories and homes and no quick solution is yet in sight, a high official of the Ukraine Republic told foreign correspondents.

Vladimir Valutov, chairman of the state planning commission and director of the Ukraine's five year plan, said increased mechanization of collective farms was expected to free considerable labour which could be recruited for the factories.

Some additional labour also is becoming available through demobilization, he added, but the problem remains a major one.

Former servicemen are given their choice of farm or factory work. He said most of them are choosing factories.

## Bad Workers

He reported German prisoners of war comprise four per cent of the Ukraine's present working force but added their value is limited.

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Sailing 3rd Oct.

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## SAILINGS

S.S. "KUTSANG"	to Shanghai 4th Oct.
S.S. "MAUSANG"	to Straits & Calcutta 5th Oct.

## ARRIVALS

S.S. "KUTSANG"	from Calcutta & Straits 3rd Oct.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	from Rangoon 4th Oct.
S.S. "MAUSANG"	from Shanghai 5th Oct.

## IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR"	Cosmo Dock.
S.S. "ESANG"	Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	(Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "MAUSANG"	Buoy A.10.
S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Buoy B. 27.

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Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

S.S. "GLENAFFRIC"	Arrd. from U.K. Holts Wharf, Amsterdam & London 6th Oct.
S.S. "SZECHUEN"	due from U.K.—8th Oct.
M.V. DENDIGHSHIRE	due from U.K.—end Oct.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. "KATIRISTAN"	London for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide 1st October.
S.S. "PERIOD"	due from Sydney Mid. Oct.

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. "SAMMEK"	due from U.S.A. End October.
Chinese Freight Agents: CHEONG FAT CO.,	64 Bonham Strand E. Tel: 20087.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA  
STEAMSHIPS LTD.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY

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"BENALDER"	U.K.	End September
"OTRANTO"	U.K.	13th October
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"	U.K.	20th October
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	November
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November

\* due Colombo 4th Oct., Singapore 8th Oct.

Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMSOARING"	U.K. via Straits	Sails 30th September
"SAMETTRICK"	U.K. via Straits	10th October

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## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BINFIELD"	Rangoon	Early October
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"BINFIELD"	Straits, Madras, Calcutta.	End-October

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"HWALLEN"	Sydney	Discharging
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"HWALLEN"	Shanghai	1st October
"EASTERN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Mid-October

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S.S. "NONPAREIL"	3rd Oct. Shanghai.
S.S. "PRINCETON VICTORY"	Mid Oct. New York & Boston.

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